THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1886. Would Brother Blaine Like to See Henry

George Running for President? The least considered but not the least important aspect of the George demonstration, with its unexpected development of organized strength, directly concerns the Presidential election two years hence.

We have no reason to suppose that Brother BLAINE and his friends instigated or encouraged the GEORGE movement, but if they had done so, it would have been uncommonly smart politics.

At any rate, Mr. BLAINE and the Republican-leaders must take for the next two years a lively interest in the political doings of Mr. HENRY GEORGE and his followers, in New York city and elsewhere.

If Mr. BLAINE should run against a strong Democrat in 1888, the combined Prohibitionist and Mugwump secession would naturally result in defeating him again.

But if Mr. BLAINE should run against the strongest of Democrats, with Mr. HENRY REORGE in the field as the Presidential candidate of the labor organizations, developing throughout the country anything like the strength he showed day before yesterday in this town, could Mr. BLAINE be defeated?

fonist and Mugwump votes be, compared with the Democratic loss in votes for the Labor candidate? As things stand to-day, it would seem to

What would the Republican loss in Prohibi-

bea pretty sure card for Brother BLAINE. Does anybody think he doesn't see it?

A Few Figures.

In the election of Tuesday the aggregate of the votes cast was, in round numbers, 219,000, or about 19,000 more than in the Governor's election of 1885.

If Mr. Hewirr had exhibited the same relative strength which Governor HILL exhibited a year ago, he would have had 134,000 votas instead of 90,000; and if Mr. ROOSEVELT had exhibited the same relative strength as Mr. DAVENPORT, he would have had 84,000 votes. Thus it appears that, comparing Mr Hewirr's vote with what the Democratic vote should have been, according to the figures of 1885, he has lost 44,000 votes; and comparing Mr. Roose-VELT'S vote with what it should have oeen according to the Republican strength of 1885, ROOSEVELT loses 23,000. GEORGE has got the whole of the voters thus missing from the aggregate force of the Democrats and the Republicans, and in addition he shows a strength of his own of about 1,000, which may be set down as the number of original labor voters who were not formerly attached to either of the old parties.

Of course it is impossible to determine how many Republicans and Democrats have voted for George, not because they wished to adopt his principles and adhere to the cause he represents, but because they were dissatisfied with the conduct and tendencies of their own party. Among the Republicans the number of such people is evidently considerable. Mr. ROOSEVELT was notoriously not a popular candidate with the local leaders of his party. They knew his sentiments perfectly well. Although his article in the Century Magazine was not published in time to have any special effect upon them they still understood that he was entirely opposed to their ways and methods, both as individuals and as managers. Accordingly, they were resolved that he should fall behind the proper vote of his party, and that they have accomplished. Yet, as we have said, it is impossible to know precisely how far the great mass of Republicans who went over to GEORGE were influenced by considerations of personal hostility to ROOSEVELT, and how far they were really converted to GEORGE's dectrines.

In the case of Mr. HEWITT there was probably nothing of such personal antagonism among the body of the Democrats. They had long supported him, he had given them use of offence, and they were proud of him. But there was a deeper motive which operated seriously against him, and this is the profound and general dissatisfac tion of the Democratic masses with the results that have followed the Presidential election of 1884. Probably there has never been in this country, in either party, any instance of a feeling so intense or so widespread against the chosen head of the Government and the chosen leader of a party. To this cause a considerable proportion of the vast Democratic defection of 44,000 voters, who ought to have given their suffrages to Mr. HEWITT, must be attributed; though, as in the case of the Republicans, it is impossible to take an exact census of them or to ascertain whether they are likely to return to the Democracy in future contests, or whether they will continue to follow the banner which they have now

adopted. But it was a mighty interesting election and nobody can study the figures intelligently without instruction. We commend them and the lesson they should impart to those whom that lesson most nearly concerns. This whole affair looks a good deal like the Snow-Nothing outbreak of 1854.

A Reform that Is Much Needed. Among the reforms to which the special attention of Mayor Hewirr should be direct-

sd, is the cleaning of our streets. New York is the dirtiest city in the civilized world. Probably Constantinople is dirtier, but that is the only town which can

excel New York in the filthiness of its thoroughfares. London and Paris are the two great cities with which New York is naturally compared,

and they are both kept as clean and neat as a parlor, while our streets are as flithy and untidy as a pig pen. We expect great things from our new

Democratic Mayor, and one of them is that we shall have clean streets and clean public squares. It will be a great improvement, and it it is costly the taxpayers can afford

to stand the cost.

The Career of August Brentano. The career of the late AUGUST BRENTANO is worth the careful study of all young men who are striving to get ahead in life, and especially of those who cry out that the hard conditions of their lot make the struggle for advancement hopeless.

There is not one of them in this whole city who began life worse handicapped for the race than August BRENTANO was. He came to New York about a generation ago, a poor immigrant from Austria. could not speak our language, he was a total stranger, and, besides, he was afflicted with bodily deformities that would have crushed the spirit of a less resolute man, and perhaps sent him down into the ranks of the permanently dependent. Nature had denied him the opportunity of establish one in the City Hall. he was debarred from nearly all the employ-

existence was therefore peculiarly hard for blm, and the reasons for discouragement were extraordinarily great, since, doubtless, like all people so afflicted, his disposition was painfully sensitive, and he felt that an evil and a cruel fate had set him apart

from the run of men. But Mr. BRENTANO'S bodily infirmities mly made him the more seif-reliant and determined to surmount the obstacles to success. He was ready to set himself to work at anything which came in his way and was within his restricted capacities. He could carry and sell newspapers, and though the business was a humble one, the labor exhausting, and the rewards small, he went into it at the first opportunity and pursued it with tireless zeal

That was about thirty-five years ago, when New York newspapers were almost wholly distributed by carriers from house to house. Each carrier had his definite route, and it was his function not only to serve papers at the doors, but to seek and obtain new customers. The business required great industry and punctuality, and necessitated rising before daylight and long and rapid walking in all weathers in the gray of the morning. It also involved no little risk in comparison with the gains obtained, and demanded both tact and patience in its prosecution. Customers paid weekly, and accordingly there were great numbers of bills to be collected when the route had been made large enough to be at all profitable. But an active and enterprising carrier was able to build up a business whose good will eventually came to have a pecuniary value like that of a mercantile establishment, or, more ex-

actly, like that of a milk or a bread route. Accordingly when carriers wished to go out of the business of delivering newspapers. they could sell their routes for hundreds of dollars, and so obtain the capital for larger

ventures.
In the old days, and even when Mr. Bres-TANO landed in New York, there were comparatively few news stands. A business which has now grown into enormous proportions, so that it gives employment to thousands of people, was then in its beginning, and he was one of the earliest to take advantage of the hew method of distribution. We remember well when he set up his first news stand on Broadway, where he at once attracted attention because of his appearance, and won a profitable trade by reason of his enterprise and anxiety to please his customers and anticipate their wants. He was noted for his promptness in getting the papers on his stand, and before long had increased the variety of his wares by including publications not often found at such a place. If a customer wanted any periodical which he did not have or sell, he was eager to be allowed to get it for him. and get it he would at any cost of running and inquiry. In that way BRENTANO's news stand came to have a celebrity which extended far beyond the neighborhood in which it was situated. He succeeded in

any other newsdealer in town. Then, when he had accumulated enough money by prudence and economy, he entered into a more ambitious field. He rented a store and established what, if we remember rightly, was the first, and for a long time the only shop of the kind in New York. It was on Broadway, and was stuffed with publications of every sort, both domestic and foreign. If you could not find what you wanted in that varied collection, Mr. BREN-TANO was glad to be told of the lack in order that he might supply it.

making his name known more than that of

Therefore the demands of his increasing custom taught him the proper directions into which to extend his business, until at last he had not only a store for the sale of newspapers and periodicals, but also a bookstore at which the freshest publications of every kind could always be obtained.

Therefore, when he removed his place of business to Union square he was already a prosperous man, and there was no dealer of the kind so well known as he, both in the town and outside of its borders. People had found out that what they could not get elsewhere he was sure to have or to get fo promptly.

Such a career ought to afford encourage ment to every clever and enterprising young man who is disposed to grumble because his circumstances are not what he would have them. Mr. BRENTANO, too, was only one among many who have risen in the same way and in the same employment during the period covered by his career in this city. The men who are now at the head of the great news companies were generally trained to the business at little news stands, and they have had the industry and ability to grow with the growth of the present method

of newspaper and periodical distribution. Nor were their chances greater than those which are all about us now. Other employments as humble and as little profitable as the news business was when Mr. Brentano set up his stand on Broadway may to-day be made the beginnings of fortunes.

A Philosopher Should Keep his Temper. In his speech to his followers on Tuesday night, after the returns had come in, Mr. HENRY GEORGE showed a deplorable lack of steadiness of nerve and sweetness of temper.

We make great allowance for Mr. George. He has not had that experience which teaches calmness to the defeated, and his confidence beforehand was extravagant and wild. But when he says that "under a fair vote of the people" he would have been elected, and that it was money, bribery, intimidation, the power of the rum shop, a perverted and unscrupulous press, unreasoning fears, and hapless degradation that beat him, his language does not impress the observer as that of a man fit for the great trust of administering

the government of this metropolis. The truth is that the election of Tuesday was fair; that there was no intimidation and no bribery, and that the count was honest. Neither can the treatment of Mr. George by the press be described as perverted and unscrupulous. His speeches were plainly reported, and the newspapers gave him quite as much attention as he merited. His whining complaints of defeat are altogether

out of place. Cheer up, Mr. GEORGE. You have made a big fight, have shown unexpected strength, and have been squarely defeated. It is better for everybody, and especially for losing candidates, to view the facts with cheerful good nature, especially when there is no wrong that they have a right to complain of.

Where Were the Prohibitionists? It is rather a curious fact that while the total vote in the city for Mr. WILLIAM T. WARDWELL, the Prohibitionist candidate for Mayor, was only 576, the aggregate vote in the city for the eight Prohibitionist candi-

dates for Congress was 1,168. That is to say, more than twice as many Prohibitionists voted to send to Congress a representative of their faith as voted to

earning his living with his hands, for they . And yet it is true that a Prohibitionist in were twisted and greatly deformed, so that | Congress at this time could do absolutely nothing for the cause. A Prohibitionist ments open to his fellows. The struggle for | Mayor of New York could perhaps do a good

deal; and Mr. WARDWELD was an unexcep-

tionable candidate. The figures themselves are diminutive, but they illustrate as well as anything else the somewhat crazy principles of practical action on which these sincere and respectable teetotalers are accustomed to proceed.

Confidence in a good cause is admirable, and here it is on exhibition in the columns of our esteemed contemporary the Albany Argus :

"The election of Judge PECKHAN is an unmistakable guarantee that New York State is sure for the Demo-eratic party in 1888."

But with what candidate? With Judge

It is too had that Mr. THEODORE ROOSE-VELT should be the first unfortunate candidate to be overwhelmed in the muddy waters of Jones River.

By securing twenty of the twenty-four Assemblymen in this city the Democrats did their share of the work of sending to the Assembly a majority that might have been sufficient to elect a Democrat to the Senate. The fault was not here, but elsewhere.

The first edition of The Sun yesterday morning contained the full vote for Mayor, Register, President of the Board of Aldermen. and Aldermon in the city of New York. It also had full returns from each Congress and Assembly district. The gains and losses in Congress and the Assembly were accurately outlined, and despatches from nearly every State in the Union made the result of the election plain to every reader. THE SUN'S returns, as usual, presented a pleasing contrast to those published by some esteemed contemporaries.

When President CLEVELAND goes over to Harvard College next Monday, there is one compliment which we hope the college authorities will not forget, and that is to make him a Doctor of Laws. Since Gen. Butlen's time they have not been so free with this learned compliment as they used to be; but they don't get a President there very often, and they

If the election of a President in 1888 should be thrown into the House of Representatives, the Democrats could not elect their man. They have elected a majority in the delegations from only sixteen States. In the election of a President by the House the Constitution provides that each State shall cast a single vote for the candidate who shall be the choice of a majority of the Representatives from that State. Twenty States, a majority of the thirty-eight, are required to elect a President. A third party movement in 1888 might defeat

The rate of taxation this year is 2.29. against 2.80 ten years ago, and the total tax levy \$32,421,550, against \$31,109,521 ten years ago. And yet there are fools who insist that the burden of our taxation grows heavier and beavier every year.

The Democrats carried the States of New York and New Jersey on the general ticket. and the Republicans of Connecticut could not get a majority for their candidate for Governor. And yet the Legislatures of at least two of these three States will be Republican in January, and will elect Senators in Congress. which alone will almost suffice to preserve the Republican ascendancy in that body. There is something wrong in the legislative apportion-ments of States that work out these inconsistencles and inflicts such injustice on the people

Having made sure of a working majority in the Logislature, the fun in the Republican party over a Senator in Congress will now begin. Perhaps Doctor W. MILLER thinks he will have it his own way. But some of the aspirants who have turned their eyes in that direction may give him trouble. Pledges made before election are not always fulfilled. However, roll up the curtain and let the play set in.

Gen. BLACK, the Commissioner of Pensions, in a letter to a personal friend, repudiates the undemocratic theory attributed to him that a Federal officeholder is not at liberty to contribute when and what he pleases for party purposes. He holds, on the contrary, that a public officer has the same right to dispose of upon him by political committees, coupled with the intimation that his refusal to comply will endanger his tenure of office.

"For years the party." he says in the letter to which we refer, "the platforms, the speakers, and its press, and The Sun through its widely read columns, have denounced the assessment of Federal officeholders as an offence against good government. Upon the best view which I am able to take of the duties and obligations of the Government to its servants, this view was and is correct."

We are glad to know that Gen. BLACK is in line with THE SUN on this question, although his recent correspondence with the Pension Agent in San Francisco might seem to convey a different impression.

To call Col. DAN LAMONT the managing editor of this Administration, as the Galvesto Daily News calls him, is well enough, but Mr. CLEVELAND cannot properly be called the editor-in-chief. DAN LAMONT has been a jour nalist, and so has Miss Rose ELIZABETH CLEVE-LAND. It is also said that a production from the pen of Mrs. CLEVELAND has been set in type. But Mr. CLEVELAND has never enjoyed this distinction, and no journalistic title can be justly awarded to him. This observation is due to Col. LAMONT and to Miss CLEVELANI and to all other journalists.

On Tuesday morning THEODORE ROOSE-VELT was as old as Napoleon was when he won the battle of Austerlitz; but he is a great deal older now.

The President and the Pension Bills. From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Frantic efforts have been made to show that the present Administration is unfriendly to the granting of pensions to soldiers because the President of the United States vetoed 103 private pension acts. Democratic and Republican soldiers are sought to be impressed with the hostility of the President and the Secretary of the Interior to righteous claims. What are the facts? President Cleveland has signed more private pension acts than any other President who ever occupied the White House. He has signed more than one-fourth of a that have become laws since 1841. He vetoed 103, many of which were pensions granted to deserters, to bounty jumpers, to men who were never in the service, to me whose injuries were received when they wore not in the service and who had no soldier record. This Democratic President signed a bill appropriating \$75,000,000 for the payment of pensions for a single year. He has recor mended enormous and extended appropriations for the payment of pensions. In the discharge of his duties the private bills were laid before him, with the reasons which had been prepared for their passage. The resons which might exist for the disapproval of these bil were not reported by the committee. The President sent for these reasons. "All men want to hear both sides in order to decide justly in cases involving the right and weifars of others." The President hear! both sales carefully and decided. The President signed 044 bills of worthy Spidiers, widows, and others, more than President Grant signed in two terms, more than Hayes signed to forty-eight months, more than Carfield and Arthur signed in forty-eight months, more than Abra

Mr. Cleveland will Shut Himself Up. WARHINGTON. Nov. 3.-This announcement

was issued at the White House to-day : "The Freedent finds it absolutely necessary to the proper performance of public duties that the time be-tween the 10th of November and the next meeting of tween the 10th of November and the next meeting of Cangress should be at his disposal free from interruption. Within this period be will be obliged to deay himperiance. This will not be construct to include applications or recommendations for office.

"This botimeallon is given to the public thus early to dispose in advance of the plea that a trip to Washington has been made in innorance of the President's arrangement. The much public receptions at 1, o'clock on Mondays, Wadnesdays, and Fridays will be continued."

ANOTHER JONES RIVER CASE.

On or about Saturday, Oct. 16, 1886, Mr. George Jones, editor and proprietor of the New York Times, sent out an expedition into the toy regions of the unknown to discover the next Mayor of New York. It discovered him, or thought it discovered him, and named him

The growing confidence and exaltation of Mr. George Jones over his discovery is beautifully exhibited in this extraordinary series

of head lines: From the Times, Oct. 17. HIS NOMINATION REGARDED AS A STRONG ONE

AND HIS CHANCES OF ELECTION AS GOOD. From the Times, Oct. 18. THE MANY INFLUENCES WHICH COMBINE TO MAKE ALMOST CERTAIN HIS ELECTION. From the Times, Oct. 18.

HURRAH FOR BOOSEVELT!—THE TICKET MAK-ING LONG STRIDES TO VICTORY. From the Times, Oct. 21. PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS BRIGHTENING FROM

DAY TO DAY. From the Timer, Oct. 22. DOOSEVELT IN THE LEAD -HIS CAMPAIGN IS BOOMING FROM THE START.

From the Times, Oct. 23. ROOSEVELT'S STEADY GAIN - DEMOCRATS ALARMED AT HIS GREAT STRENGTH. Prom the Pimer, Oct. 24.
DOUBTS OF HIS VICTORY PADING AWAY-

HEWITT'S LITTLE SHOW AGAINST HIM. From the Times, Oct. 25. ROOSEVELT STILL LEADING—THE INCREASING CONFIDENCE IN HIS ELECTION.

From the Times, Oct. 26. ROOSEVELT'S RAPID GAINS - DISAFFECTED TAMMANY MEN PLOCKING TO HIS SUPPORT. From the Times, Oct. 28.

ROOSEVELT SURE TO WIN. From the Times, Oct. 29. THE CERTAINTY OF HIS ELECTION BECOMING MODE AND MORE APPARENT.

From the Times, Oct. 30. ROOSEVELT'S GREAT ARMY-ACCESSIONS WHICH GIVE ABSURANCE OF VICTORY. From the Times, Oct. 31, DESPERATE BUT USELESS EFFORTS TO STOP

. THE YOUNG REFORMER'S MARCH TO VICTORY. Then Mayor Roosevelt, like Jones River, dodged underground for a little while, and the Times's discovery reappeared on Nov. 3 in the

MR. ROOSEVELT IS THIRD IN THE CONTEST. The truth is, the next Mayor of New York had already been discovered when the Times sent out its expedition. He had been discovered and named HEWITT.

INGERSOLL ON THE BLECTION.

He Says a New Party Has Been Born-The Anarchies Pleased with the Vote. CHICAGO, Nov. 3 .-- Col. Bobert G. Ingersoll said to-day about Henry George and the New York election: "I was for Henry George, and before leaving New York I paired, in order to save my vote. I hoped that George would be elected. He wants to do something. He stands for something. He represents a cause. He is perfectly sincere, and in my judgment, he would have made an excellent Mayor. If the Republicans had acted wisely they would have roted for George. They would have beaten the Democracy. That is the first duty of Republicans. The means are only of secondary importance. If the Republicans had voted for George the next President would be a Repub-

lican. It would have demoralized the Demo-crats; but now the labor party has no better beling toward Republicans than Democrats,
"A new party has been born. The sons of toll have appealed to the ballot. It is the most potent of all weapons. Strikes and boycotts are of the past. Labor stands with a ballot in its hands, and with that weapon it will succeed. My sympathies are with the workers, and what little I can do I shall gladly do for them. The old parties must get some new ideas or they will soon be regarded as antiquities, fit only for political museums. The office seekers must make terms with the workingmen or go to work themselves."

The county iail contained more than the

to work themselves."

The county jail contained more than the usual number of sympathizers with the eight condomned Anarchies to-day. Parsons said:
"The vote in Chicago was a response to all those who have said that laborers have no grievances. It was a response to those who declared that we were red-handed brutes. Yes, the vote is a rebuke of the verdict against us and against those we represent, the laboring men. It ell you, we all had good appetites this morning."

Fischer said: "That vote is an answer to the verdict against us."

Fischer said: "That vote is an answer to the verdict against us."

August Spice said: "The 18,000 or 20,000 Socialistic votes that were cast yesterday were an answer to the verdict against the Anrachists. You may say that the same answer was given in New York as in Chicago. It was a Socialistic vote. It was a vote of the people who work for a living against those who live by theft. The working people are beginning to see that the only remedy they have is by the ballot."

Fifty Million Hopes and Prayers will Go Up tor Mrs. Cleveland.

From the Baltimore American. It is still a problem whether Mrs. Cleveland will enter the social world in this city this season or not. From the ladies of the household come reports that she will not. They say that, instead of sutertaining gay throngs of visitors at receptions, she will be singing pretty little nursery lulishys. The ladies of this city have all taken the greatest interest in coming events, and those who are in position to know say most decidedly that Mrs. Cleveland will not enter society. A great deal of shopping has been done of late by the ladies of the White louse, but it is said that very little evening costume ma terial has been bought. It has been more of a diminu

From the Boston Herald. Mrs. Cleveland is not seeing so many visitors as for merly, and these only, by appointment. She rides out nearly every day. A young lady who has been in the abit of calling upon her tells me that there is beg to be a little air of mystery about the domestic life o the White House, and that even the ladies of the Cabinet wear a far-away look and speak in an indefinite way when asked about her, which may, perhaps, be a gentle way of hinting that too many questions should not be asked, and the life of the family in the White House is entitled to the same protection from impertment in-quiry that belongs to any other family. At the same time, the kindness of the public interest in the welfar of his household can hardly be a source of real annoy auce to the President. If Mrs. Cleveland does not appear in public for a time, it need not be assumed that she remains at home marely to avoid meeting Jeff Davis's daughter at Richmond, or because she does not pprove of the erection of the statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

Roosevelt to Used to Hard Knocks.

From the Philadelphia Record. Teddy and another good boxer stood up to box without gloves one day at Cambridge in the presence of 200 or 500 fellows. They shook hands as usual, and then Teddy's opponent, forgetting his manners in his agerness, struck Roossvelt full in the face before their lasp. & bands relaxed. The spectators howled and lesed. Hoosevelt raised both bands in the air and begged silence. "Resp quiet, fellows," he repeated till they had subsided. Then he advanced to his opponent, shook hands with him again, this time without any acci-dent, and then proceeded to polish him off in great style, amid the enthusiastic applause of the bystanders.

What! So Scout From the New York Enterpris

Mr. Hewitt will be Mayor for the Democratic rty, because he will surely be that party's caudidate or President to 1888. Porch, Consul, to be Attended to Later.

From the Kansas City Times. It is believed outside that so soon as the Sedgewick report of the Cutting affair is acted upon Mr. Porch will be called upon to prove his charges against

Preferred Coffee Beans to Cloves "I must always keep plenty of coffee in the use," said (lira on the eve of her marriage to her nother. "I know Charley is very fond of it, for when he takes me to the theatre and goes out between the acts I smell it on his breath."

ir. Sedgwick or take the consequences.

Commissioner Newton's Appointments. Commissioner Newton has appointed Henry Templalu Inspector of Water Metres, at \$3 per day; John L. Herbell, messenger, at \$1,000 per year; George E. unning, Joseph H. Bellis, William W. Fended, James

CANADA'S FISHERY CONCESSION. Disposition to Accord to American Fisher-

men Privileges on the Homeward Trip. WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 .- The announcement recently made from Hallfax that American fishing vessels would be allowed, when short of provisions, to procure them in Dominion ports, as been hastily denied by authority at Ottawa Or rather the unexpected and somewhat un-

accountable Hallfax statement has been modifled. The position now taken is that Yankee fishermen may procure food at Canadian ports on the homeward trip. Coupled with this is the declaration that "the provisions of the treaty of 1818 will be enforced more rigidly than ever," as the patrol service is steadily ecoming more complete.

The statement, however, that the treaty of 1818 is to be enforced with increased severity s palpably contradicted by the new privilege la palpably contradicted by the new privilege accorded by the Minister of Customs. The treaty of 1818 expressly limits the rights of American fishing vessels in Canadian ports to the four purposes of procuring wood water, shelter, and repairs. The purchase of provisions is not one of these four purposes, and Americans have never argued that it was included among them. They have demanded the restoration of this right of procuring food as one belonging to them, not under the treaty of 1818, but under laws passed thirty years later by the British Parliament, opening to all our vessels, without distinction, the ports of British America for commercial purposes. Thus, the concession now made by the Dominion Minister of Customs is, whother so intended or not, in the direction of the American theory that the trenty of 1818 is modified by subsequent legislation expressing the later agreements of the highest faw-making bodies of England and the United States.

The question is as to why the new concession of what is really an old right should be confined to the homeward trip. We are perhaps to suppose that the Minister of Customs argues that Yankee vessels in going out on their trips ought to get their supplies at home, and so undoubtedly they ought. One of the criticisms passed upon the steamer Novelty, which was checked in her attempts to buy coal at Pictou, was that if she had filled up her bunkers at Portland she would not have needed to run into a Nova Scotian port, and would thereby also have given trade to Americans rather than to Nova Scotian port, and would thereby also have given trade to Americans rather than to have given trade to Americans rather than to have given trade to Americans should make any concession at all, in view of the utter failure of the Washington Government to obtain for our fishermen what it has confessed to be their just rights. They cannot transchip the Americans, said the Dominion authorities are still opposing them to return immediately to the grounds for another catch. Americans said t accorded by the Minister of Customs. The treaty of 1818 expressly limits the rights of

MANUAL TRAINING FOR PUPILS.

An Opportunity to Make the Experiment Without Special Outlay, At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday the Industrial Education Association, 21 University place, of which Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New York, is President, offered to educate, free, a certain number of public school children. The association offers to teach boys and girls together industrial drawing and modelling in clay; boys alone the use of carpenters and other tools, and girls alone sewing, cooking. and domestic economy. The association has room for 40 pupils in industrial drawing, 24 in

room for 40 pupils in industrial drawing, 24 in clay modelling, 40 in sewing, 48 in cooking, and 300 for lectures in domestic economy. The communication was referred to the Committee on Course of Study,
Commissioner Schmitt asked to have his brother. Joseph H. Schmitt, appointed assistant clerk in the office of the Board of Education, and the request was referred to the Committee on Supplies.

Mrs. Helone Müller, special teacher of German in Grammar Bohgol 78, was discharged for incompetency.

or incompetency.

Miss Carrie S. Montford was appointed prinipal of the girls' department of Grammar Miss Carrie S. Montford was appointed principal of the girls' department of Grammar School 57.

The Board, sitting as Trustees of the College of the City of New York, was notified by President Webb of the college that at the next meeting he should propose a resolution that the maximum salary to be paid to any tutor in the college shall be \$2,500 a year, that the maximum salary of the college professors shall be \$5,000, and that no tutor shall receive \$2,500 unless for meritarious conduct during twenty years' service in the college, recommended by President Webb through the Executive Committee.

mittee.
Arthur McMullin, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, was elected Secretary of the trustees of the college.

Dan Lumont's Oh!

From the Washington Critic "Daniel," remarked the President this orning, as he sat at his desk with two or three politi cal almanacs and several tables of last year's faures

terial from the New York Times into the Presidential

"The election is in progress to day, I believe!"

"I remember it because I have \$500 on it, Daulel." "Yes, sire." o you think we will win, Daniel !"

"Yes, pire."

"We, sire?" inquired Daniel, upsetting the paste pot n the scrap book " I said 'we.' Daniel."

"To whom do you refer by 'we,' sire !" "The Democratic party, of course, Daniel," said the President, a little sharply.

And Daniel slapped the scrap book shut and went out of the room with a pernicious activity which surprised and shocked the President.

Clerk Trelear Signs for the Collector. Chief Clerk Trelpar of the Custom House. day. When Collector Magone went to Ogdensburgh to vote, on Monday, he made Mr. Treloar his special deputy. The Collector hasn't got back yet, and Mr. Treloar may continue to be a special deputy collector even after the Unifector's return. He fills at present exhibiting the Collector Arthur Berry's place, and sise continues Chief of the Custom Homes Correspondence Sureau. He received notice from Washington yesterday to ship to Washington at once the valuable painting which came over on the La Champarose from France least month for the Corcoran Gallery at Washington. The painting was detained here to determine whether it was dutiable. That question will be softed now by the authorities at Washington.

Edward F. Chapin was yesterday appointed foreman of the porters at the Custom House at axiary of \$840 a year. Inspector Kasmire, who was transferred from the staff of hispectors to be foreman, was relustated in his place as inspector. vote, on Monday, he made Mr. Treloar his special dep-

The French Visitors in Washington, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.-The French visitors. M. Barthold, De Lesseps, and their companions, reached Washington early this evening in a special car, and went at once to the Arimgton, where they had engaged rooms. At dinner they entertained Count Sain, the Marquis de Chambron, and M. de Boevre of the French Legation. They will pay their respects to the President at noon to-morrow.

A Revolution in Equador.

PANAMA. Nov. 3 .- A revolutionary movement has started at Esmeraidas, Ecuator, headed by Eloy Affaro. He has imprisoned the Government soldiers and policemen and established a stovyriment of his own, which seems to be notubar. It is believed the rev-olutionary mytement will receive aid from Peru.

Reorganizing the Panama Police.

PANAMA, Oct. 25. Sergeant Muret of the Liberty street station. New York police, who recently came here to reorganize the police force of Fernana, has already made many changes, and teen sting a number of foreigners, principally Jamaicana. The local author-time confully second his silvin to effect arturns.

A Monopoly in Optum, PANAMA Oct. 25.-The Government bassold at public auction the evelutive privilege of seiling opinin in Panama for five years. He monopoly was purchased by a Church name by the day lung for Sid. On per annum, payable annually in advance.

city. He says he will go from here to mt. Louis and then to Kentucky and will return home by "bristman. Davittle to be marred soon to a lady of "an France with whom he has been acquainted all years.

Michael Davitt to be Married,

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.-Michael Davitt is in the

Austher New Aqueduct Victim. George Jacobs, 18 years old, of Grand and Moshold avenues, was run over and killed by a dirt car at shaft 19% of the new aquedout to worder. Nothing Like It.

There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contemberary history as Tan Wangler Syn. Si a year

MR. GEORGE NOT UNHAPPY.

Pleased by his Large Vate-Not a Candidate

Congress-What his Canvass Cost. Henry George arrived at the Colonnade Hotel yesterday at noon. Awaiting his coming were several men who were prominent in his campaign for the office of Mayor. These all seemed pleased by the large vote he received Mr. George was particularly pleased. He had something to say about the methods employed to defeat him, and the police came in for a

share of his denunciation.

Chairman McMackin visited Mr. George a the hotel in the afternoon and had a long talk. He said that hereafter the laboring man would look after himself politically and let the two

old parties shift for themselves.

Dr. McGiynn called to congratulate Mr.
George on his large vote, "I think," said Dr.
McGiynn, "that the result is a wonderful victory for the poor and lowly. Yesterday was the Bunker Hill of a glorious and successfu revolution. While permitting, perhaps, the wish to be father to the thought. I ventured to hope for an absolute victory at the polis; yet the great success obtained is hitle short of miracutum. That the candidate of the poor but honest workingmen, himself a poor and honest workingmen, came within measurable distance of defeating the candidate of the victous classes—in which I include very many of the millionaires—is remarkable. It was a fight against the police, against murderers, fugitives from justice, gamblers, keepers of brothels, of low liquor saloons, which were permitted all over the city to flagrantly violate the law under the syss of the police, as I myself witnessed, and against combined political ringsters and tricksters, so fitly represented by the two precious committees to whom their candidate road his letter of acceptance, and who were so bappily and truthfully described in Mr. George's letter to that candidate, that neither they themselves nor any one cise for them, so to be father to the thought. I ventured to hope

read his letter of acceptance, and who were achappily, and truthfully described in Mr. George's letter to that cambidate, that neither they themselves nor any one else for them, so far as I have been able to observe, have dared to explicitly deny the truthfulness of the description, but have contented themselves, in a general way, with saying that Mr. George had insuited them.

"I believe that the labor party is going on conquering and to conquer; that in future no political party in the United States can leave it out of its calculation, and that it is destined speedily to amash up the old political parties, especially the Democratic, which has sinned the more grievously against its principles and traditions as the party of the people, by now so virulently calumniating and misrepresenting the labor party and its candidate, Mr. George, I, for one, believe that the recent campaign and the wonderful success of yesterday has shattered beyond recovery the plans and doomed to utter disappointment the expectations of the political managers as to the next Presidential election. I, who thought it a duty to try to defeat Mr. Blaine in 1884, should, in the next campaign, regard with a good deal of equanimity, if not positive satisfaction, his success, to reduce the Democrat managers, both high and low, and to compel the pacification of that party.

Mr. George was asked by a reporter last evening whether he would accept a nomination of the party.

Mr. George was asked by a reporter last evening whether he would accept a nomination of the party.

Mr. George said:

"I do not want to go to Congress. I would not accept the nomination of either of the two old parties were I offered it."

Dr. McGlynn added that Mr. George proferred the grander occupation of teaching Congress me social and economic truths to being himself in Congress.

The Law Committee in Mr. George's canyass will meet in the Colonnade Hotel at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and all persons having compisants to make are asked to present them.

Mr. George wild that he

HAPPY BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS.

Almost a Clean Sweep-Design White's Plu-rality Reduced to 60, The Brooklyn Democrats had a love feast yesterday over their big victory. Ridgway, against whom the principal fight was made was reclected District Attorney by 12.820 plurality, and the other candidates on their city and county tickets won by majorities varying from 10,000 to 4,300. Judge Reynolds, the Re publican candidate for City Judge, made the

publican candidate for City Judge, made the best showing on his ticket. He was defeated by a plurality of only 4,352.

Deacon White's plurality in his race for Congress in the Third district has been reduced to 60, and the Democrats assert that these figures will disappear when the official count is made. It is alleged that wholesale bribery was resorted to on election day in the interests of White; that Al Daggett, his manager, was followed around on election day by detectives, and that there are going to be some starting developments when the official count is made up. The Democrats elected 14 Supervisors and the Republicans 3. The Board next year will stand 20 Democrats, 9 Republicans, and 1 Independent Democrat. John Ryder, who had represented the town of Flatlands for thirtyone successive years in the Hoard, was detected by Mr. Balsley, a Democrat, by 35 votes. one successive years in the Hoard, was de-feated by Mr. Baisley, a Democrat, by 35 votes.

the War.

From the Chicago News.

The building of the bridge across the Hudson at Poughkeepin puts us in initio of the fact that the project was first broached a great many years and by Prof. Eachman of that town. He ladgest long and have to bring the public to see the advantages to be derived to bring the public to see the advantages to be derived from such a work, but died before he had enough supporters to bring his plans to a head. Eastman index an enormous fortime in Poughkeepise with a business college. At the time of the war he was exing out a living as proprietor of a small result of the such as the second from the living as proprietor of a small second from military second fastman soon found his school so full that he had to move into not commodition leaked out, and within six mentine Eastman rented every wacant room in the town and filled it with "achiclars." His literacy spead with alarming rapidity, and middle-sared new who had been considered included increhants suddenly forzot haw to read and write or to do their aums, and found it meessary to strend For Kastman's business school. The Frofessor prospered accordingly, and even when the end of the war deprived min of his "scholars." his business was firmly established. From the Chicago News

Prom the Boston Record.

The Mugwump compaign committees disagree upon the vaive of the kirl as a factor in politics. The tienceral Committee has stationed a score of young lailles in the front part of the headquarter, where all washington street passers see the winsome faces. The Fifth and Ninth district workers seelands themselves in an attic room, and hire old men and boys to send off circulars.

The tieneral Committee of Mugwumps argues that the sight of its beyof assistants will attract lossed the young votes. When once inside they will crain his packets with addresses and his ears with achorisations. Its will he so intoxicated by the smiles of the score of the control of the state of the score of the scor From the Boston Record.

Didn't Know Anything Had Happened.

The Boston express, dus here at 7:35 last might, was two hours late. About ten miles out of Worcester the express was running through a dense ground fog when the enginee whistled down brakes and stopped the train. He had similed something unusual and wanted to see what it was. The train men found the whole front end of the engine spattered with blood had been successful to the state of the engine spattered with blood had been successful to the cowcatcher. Have set in targets and shafts, lay on the cowcatcher, there are found a cattered some the track, and finally, about ten rode from where a road crassed the line, the passengers found a few laptudes and the body of a bogy on the up track. A manwas sitting osside them. He had a whip in his posset, and was sitting osside them. He had a whip in his posset, and was drinking out of a big bottle when the men found him. He didn't know anything about a smash up, where his horse was, or why he was spitting on the ground, but he did a now that he was having a good time, and he didn't see what anyhody wanted to ask bid chuckle-headed questions for. From the Hartford Times.

From the Charteston News and Courser. From the Charteston News and Courser.

A most extraordinary incident took placed yesterlay dorant a burnal secrets held in the Lawreston in the marantim testion. While the test properties of the Remark and the secretary of the Remark and the secretary whom of St. bary's was reading the beautiful on the life in addition of the Remark Cabolic Church, and the article service of the Remark Cabolic Church, and the service of the Remark and testing of the surface of the words, "And the off is serviced of the surface of the words," And the entire that the surface of the surface was heard appearantly, the house that to rock, and even the dead eaplain in his collin section to rock, and even the dead eaplain in his collin section to rock and even the dead eaplain in his collin section as though in response to the multiply once. The face of the surrounding officers, friends, and crew portrayed, if pressible, more solemnty, as though each was looking for the last great summons to come.

Dan Caretgan's Luck. From the Washington Critic.

Prom the Washington Critic.

It is learned that Daniel Carrigan, late chief clerk of the surgeon-teneral's office, who was convicted of defrauding the Government out of considerable agains by fraudulest vouchers, and who was taken Thursday to the Albany penitentiary to serve a six cars' sentence, was one of the bubbers of the taket which draw the capital prize in the Louisiana lottery, it seemed that while. Carrigan was counted in the district jail he played the religious dodgs and attracted the interest of religious heapie, who vainly endeavored to seeke his pardon, and siberally supplied him with money with which to relieve the discountories of imprisement. He expended this money in lottery and policy facets, through outside confederates, with the result stated.

Woman Ponchers in Maine,

From the Lemiston Journal. I hear that women have been found guilty of possiting at Nicotous Lake this fail. They killed deer in the water. When doer are pursued into the water by deer they are so frictioned that it is very casy to hit them. I understand these female poschers are rich failfornic women. A WILDCAT IN THE CELLAR.

Mr. Tobin's Exciting Experience with an

CORNING, Nov. 3 .- On Sunday evening Cyrus Tobin of Cherry Tree, Pa., took a lamp and went down cellar to draw a pitcher of cider, In one corner of the cellar ranks of kindling wood are piled. As Tobin went down the steps he heard something jump on the wood and several sticks tumbled down to the cellar floor. Tobin thought a man had got into the cellar, and was prowling there to rob the house. He held the lamp up to let the light fall on the wood pile, when he was startled to see an pormous wildest crouching there. In his excitement Tobin threw the pitcher he had in his hand at the wildcat. The pitcher struck the wall above the animal's head, and fragments of crockery fell back upon it. The wildcat aprang clear across the cellar, and after leaping from one place to another vaulted to a swinging shelf about ten feet from where Tobie

was standing. Tobin ran back up stairs and got his revolver, and, returning to the cellar, blazed away at the wildcat. The concussion put the light out, and then the eyes of the wild cat could be so plainly seen glaring at its enemy in the dark that the latter was afraid to fire again without a light, and hurried back up stairs to relight

that the latter was afraid to fire again without a light, and hurried back up stairs to relight the lamp. There was no one in the house besides Tobin except his wife and daughter. When he came up the first time and got the nistol, he was in such a burry that he did not tell them what he had seen in the cellar, and before they could follow him the shot had been fired that extinguished the light.

Mrs. Tobin and her daughter ran to the cellar steps, and, seeing that it was all dark at the bottom, thought Tobin had shot himself, and ran screaming to a neighbor's. Tobin, in his determination to kill the wildcat, paid no attention to the running away of his family, but relighted his iamp and returned to the cellar. It was evident that his first shot had not hit the mark, for the wildcat remained on the swinging shelf, crouching down. The animal seemed bewildered by its strange surroundings. Tobin fired again, and again the lamp went out. The wildcat was probably hit, for it leaped from the shelf and leaped about the cellar among barrels and boxes, making a racket that drove Tobin helter-skelter back up the stairs again.

As he was relighting his lamp his wife and daughter, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Giles neighbors, came rushing into the house, and as Mrs. Tobin gave no explanation of his shots in the cellar, but when Mrs. Tobin was restored he told about the wildcat. Tobin and Giles renotred the cellar diese carrying the lamp and Tobin handling the revolver. The wildcat was nowhere to be seen at first, but was finally discovered behind some barrels of anples under the cellar steps. Tobin fired another shots it, and the animal leaped out, and, rushing by the two men, ran up the cellar steps to the room where the three excited women were. Their screams added to the apparent bewilder, of the wildcat, and it tried to jump through a window.

Tobin and Giles hurried up stairs, and found the women buddled together in one corner of the room, almost raising the celling with their shrieks, while the wildcat, and it tried to

Tolin and Giles followed it, but it was nowhere to be found.

A small cellar window was found to be open, and by that it had evidently come into the cellar in the first place, and also escaped through it. Traces of blood were found in the room, on the cellar steps, and on the cellar window ledge, showing that the animal had been hit by some of Tobin's pistor shots; but nothing has been seen or heard of the wildcat since its escape from the cellar. It has been years since an animal of this kind has been seen in the neighborhood before, and where it came from, or what sent it to Tobin's cellar are unexplained mysteries. Mrs. Totlin, who is in delicate health, is prostrated by the shock of the night's excitement.

JUST A LITTLE ROW THIS TIME. Mr. M'Cullek Again a Bone of Contention in

the Aqueduct Bourd. The Court of Appeals having decided thas the employees of the new Aquaduct Commission are subject to civil service rules, and that they must pass a prescribed examination before appointment, the Presedent of the Commission yesterday suggested to the Board that a committee, consisting of the President, the Chairman of the Construction Committee, the Chief Engineer, and ex-Secretary McCollon be appointed to confer with the Civil Service Board and perfect a suitable understanding whereby the work on the new aqueduct might not be embergassed by this requirement. Commissioner Ridgway jumped at the suggestion of vectually name, and entered a vigorous protest. He committeed to the appointment of that man on any committee.

was opposed to the appointment of that man on any committee.

President Sponcer applanted that the whole control versy from its beginning had been in Mr. McChild's hands, and that he understood it better than anyhody size, and was therefore better qualified for the duty. The Civil acrytice Commission was very exacting in their demands, and Mr. McChild understood them as well as the necessities of the Aqueduct Commission. Commissioner Down suggested that the committee might be commissioner for the Aqueduct Commissioner Convolution of the Commissioner Convolution of the Commissioner Convolution of the Commission of Anybody else they pleased. He therefore moved to anybody else they pleased. He therefore moved the less than the less of the Commissioner Religious. Commissioner Ridsway. Mr. Ridgway opposed the employment of Mr. McCallob knew more about the basis playment of Mr. McCallob knew more about the basis stan kinsel for anyhold ries. Commissioner Raidwin settled the row by an amendment to make the committee constant to the fresheat and Chairman of the Commissioner Ridgway out in the cold, and admitted McCallob into the inner circle.

Commissioner Ridgway out in the cold, and admitted McCallob into the inner circle.

Commissioner Fish introduced a resolution discontinuing the Saturday hat floiding to employees, which was adopted. The Commissioner of the inner circle.

BUNDEAMS.

-Henry Brill of Southington, Conn., has nvented a wrench which he thinks, f r service, cheapness, and durability, beats any other wrench in exstence. He says that the principle was revealed to him the other night in a dream -The vintage in France this year is better

than was anticipated. Good grops are reported from Burgundy, Chabits, and the Côte-d'Or. In the Herault and Roussilion the yield is above the average. The same is said of the champagne district. -The water of the so-called medical lake near Spokane is so charged with certain salts that it is like bye, and is used in making soap. When the wind blows the waves soon make scapsuds of the water, the

froth, or lather, piling in masses along the shore. -The relationship of the members of a family in Clearfield county. Pa., is so thoroughly tangled that some of the children don't know their uncles from their grandfather. This is due to the fact that a certain man and his two soms are married to three sisters. -A strange kitten got into the house of

Thomas Moore of Wingham, Canada, entered the room where a baby was sleeping, and sucked its cheek until it bled. It was discovered and put out of doors. Again it came in and attempted the same thing again, and hen Mr. Moore killed it. -Farmer Shuman, near Santa Maria, Cal. aw bees going in and out of a crack of a big pumpkin on his farm. He opened the pumpkin and found eight pounds of excellent honey within. He now brags more than ever of the storous climate o'Californy, where one can raise pumpkins and honey on the same vine.

-Elijah Pelton of Shohola Glen is said to be the greatest make charmer on record. He has in a big cage nearly 200 rattlesnakes and copperheads, and walks among them and handles them with absolute fearlessness. He feeds them on crackers and milk, and ome of them show a decided affection for him

-Charles Warren of Allumette Island has a most industrious hen turkey. She laid a nest of eggs and hatched them out last June. The brood was taken from her, and she resumed laying again and hatched out the second brood. When these were two weeks old she began laying again, and is now taying an egg daity. -A new cure for consumption has been originated by a German doctor. He makes his patients pass the night in the open air of the Thuringian forest, well wrapped up, and sleeping in light haummocks so as to avoid all damp from the ground. A watchinan keeps

of any intruders who might disturb the nine's rest, and the experiment has proved wondarfully adocessful. —The English Commissioners of Forests are planting extensively on the Crown property in the Isle of Man. About four millions of trees have been planted on mountain land during the last three years, and the work has proved so successful that it has been decided to extend the number of trees annually. The planking is done almost entirely by native labor, under the superintendence of a competent forester from Car-lisie, most of the trees having been ordered from the well-known nurseries of Knowedeld in that city.

-At the sale on Monday in Boston of fine old wines belonging to the estate of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis fourteen cases of Madeira of 1820 was knocked down in little lots at #5 cents a bottle. The "Gov. Brooks" Madeira of 1820, of which there were only thirteen bottles, went for 95 cents a bottle. Five cases of "Johnston" nort of 1840, the sale of which started at \$1.25 a bottle, ran up to \$2.10. The "Heardman" sherry of 1820, of which there were but four cases, and these in semawhat questionable condition, sold for \$1.10 to \$1.55 a bottle; the Madeira-Otis, "P. Cata more," 1854, at \$1.10, and the rest of the sherry and claret were immped at 95 cents. One case of "Duff Gor-don" Madeira of 1820, in excellent condition, brought 90